

PACKERS URGE U. S. PROTEST

Meat Seizures Unlawful,
Says Appeal for Diplo-
matic Action.

BRITISH BLOCKADE CALLED INEFFECTIVE

Washington Likely to Await Re-
view by Privy Council—Salis-
bury Precedent Cited.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Oct. 2.—Declaring that the seizure by Great Britain of twenty-nine cargoes of meat products was "unlawful and an infringement of the rights of American citizens," attorneys for five Chicago packing houses filed a request with the State Department today for diplomatic action "to obtain for the packers redress of past seizures and an opening of neutral ports to the same freedom of trade which this country enjoyed with those ports prior to the war."

As the packers' representatives received a copy of the decision of the British Prize Court on four of the cargoes only yesterday, they did not include them in their protest. In a statement to-night, however, they declared they would ask the government to make the Prize Court judgment the subject of diplomatic representations, without awaiting an appeal to the Privy Council.

"It appears from a hurried reading of the Prize Court decision," says the statement, "that its judgment is based on British Orders in Council or municipal regulations, which are contrary to the established principles of international law."

Must Use Law Remedies.

Officials here do not believe, however, that the State Department will make a diplomatic protest to Great Britain against the decision until the cases have been reviewed by the Privy Council. The State Department has already expressed the opinion that the packers, having acknowledged the jurisdiction of the British courts in the first instance, must exhaust the legal remedies before resorting to diplomacy. The State Department has taken the other twenty-nine cases under advisement, and with the return of Secretary Lansing to Washington tomorrow will be referred to the President. In view of opinions expressed by officials as to the action of the prize court in the four cases, the opinion of the British authorities is certain that the United States will enter an emphatic protest against referring any more such cases to the British courts, but will insist upon making use of the case to test the fundamental legality of the whole British campaign against trade with neutrals.

The packers base their case on the ground that Great Britain has no authority in international law for interfering with commerce with neutral ports, no matter what the nature of the goods. They refer to numerous precedents and cite the opinions of eminent legal authorities to support their contentions. The State Department has taken the other twenty-nine cases under advisement, and with the return of Secretary Lansing to Washington tomorrow will be referred to the President. In view of opinions expressed by officials as to the action of the prize court in the four cases, the opinion of the British authorities is certain that the United States will enter an emphatic protest against referring any more such cases to the British courts, but will insist upon making use of the case to test the fundamental legality of the whole British campaign against trade with neutrals.

"It is a long established fundamental principle of international law," says the statement presented to the State Department, "that conditional contraband bound for a neutral port in a neutral vessel is not subject to seizure, and Great Britain has declared foodstuffs to be conditional contraband. It is in addition to the law that a blockade to be legal must be effective and impartial, and points to the uninterrupted sea commerce of the Scandinavian countries with Germany as demonstrating the unfair discrimination as between the United States and the Scandinavian countries and the weakness of the British contention that the blockade is effective."

"The American trade to neutral ports that is being interfered with," says the statement, "is American ports and neutral ports that are being blockaded."

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW NUMBER 1,916,148

Amsterdam (via London), Oct. 2.—The Prussian casualty lists No. 330 to No. 335, covering the period from September 17 to September 28, give the names of 63,468 men killed, wounded and missing, according to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," of Rotterdam. The "Courant" says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

How the severity of recent fighting has increased, continues the paper, is indicated by the following figures:

The lists from No. 300 to No. 309 announced 49,705 casualties; the lists from No. 310 to No. 319 contained 53,396 names; the lists from No. 320 to No. 329 gave 58,445 names, and the remaining lists as above.

Besides the Prussian lists there have been published 224 Bavarian, 199 Saxon, 274 Wurtemberg, 49 naval and 4 lists of Prussian officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service.

GERMAN ATTACK GAINS NO GROUND

Continued from page 1

last night endeavored to retake the land north of Loos, which we wrested from them during the fighting in the last few days, but the attempt failed with sanguinary losses. French attacks southwest of Arras, east of Souchez and also north of Neuville were repulsed. The number of prisoners taken by our troops in the fighting north of the Anglo-French attack has now been increased to 106 officers and 5,642 men. We captured 26 machine guns.

In the Champagne the French attacked during the afternoon east of Auberville over a wide front. The attack failed. Only at one point did the enemy penetrate our position. Our troops went forward in a counter-attack and took one officer and 70 men prisoners. The remainder of the soldiers who penetrated the position were killed.

French attacks north of Le Mesnil, Northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe, were repulsed. In repulsing the attack the 20th Reserve Regiment especially distinguished itself. The total number of prisoners and booty taken in the fighting north of Arras and in the Champagne was increased to 211 officers, 10,731 men and 9 machine guns.

A bomb attack made by the aerial squad on Paris upon Laon resulted in the death of one woman and one child, while one civilian was injured. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down an aeroplane south of Laon, and made the occupants prisoners. Another enemy aeroplane fell in a burning condition when over Soissons.

British Report Gain of 2 German Trenches
London, Oct. 3.—The British delivered a counter-attack on Friday night on the Tontoria forces southwest of Fosse, France, and achieved their objective, which was two German trenches, according to a report received from Field-Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British army in the field. "There have been no other events on our front," says the report.

TO EXAMINE METAL FOUND ON HESPERIAN

U. S. Experts to Decide if Fragments Are from Torpedo.
Washington, Oct. 2.—Fragments of metal said to have been picked up on the dock of the steamer Hesperian, he says, were sent to the State Department for examination. Experts will try to determine whether the metal pieces are part of a mine or of a submarine torpedo. One piece is of shiny steel about nine inches long, and others said it appeared to have been a portion of the interior of some machine.

U-BOAT ERRORS ADMITTED IN NOTE

Continued from page 1

Washington, Oct. 2.—State Department officials said they would not be surprised if, in addition to the note regarding the Arabic, Count von Bernstorff also had handed to Secretary Lansing statements of naval officers and possibly a statement from the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the vessel. The officials had no information regarding the contents of the note.



Secretary of State, who received Arabic note from German Ambassador yesterday.

Berlin, Sure of Bulgaria, Sees War's End by April

Continued from page 1

tion, you see more men in mufti at night in Berlin than you do in London, but close observation shows the great majority are past the fighting age. Women act as conductors on the trolley cars; boys and old men clean the streets, and do the job well; but in most places normally filled by men, you can still find them.

The majority of hotels are hard hit, though able to keep open because patronized by officers' families. Some jewelry and other shops selling luxuries were forced to close, but the great percentage of stores are open and doing a fine business, according to the stories they tell.

While I was there the city was holding a jubilation over the size of the war loan; there was great rejoicing because it equalled Great Britain's. Said one official: "Do you see any signs of starving Germans? Do we look hungry? Why, our financial system is the best in the world. Think of England taxing her wealthiest men a third of their income. You will hear groans later. All our money is remaining in the country, and after the war our commercial growth will be unprecedented, so we will soon pay off our indebtedness. Of course, the losers will have to pay."

There is little love for Americans in Germany, and no effort is made to conceal the dislike. Their grievances include the fact that America is supplying munitions to the Allies and helping them with a loan; but probably the greatest cause of faultfinding is due to the fact that American export trade is growing in countries where Germany held the advantage. The knowledge that their trade is gradually slipping away causes intense bitterness. Long articles appear in the German publications stating that the United States should not benefit by the war, but wait until Germany can start even in the trade contest. Their jealousy is so great that they have convinced themselves that this argument is just. Next to England they are bitterest against Americans.

"Little matters if we can bring England to her knees," a young official in the Foreign Office told me. He is an Oxford graduate, speaks perfect English and has many friends here. "We feel she has suffered enough. She's too self-satisfied, so we must make her bend. Our Zeppelins are helping to bring the war home to her."

GAFFNEY DEFENDS CONDUCT AT MUNICH
Recalled U. S. Consul General Denies Criticizing Wilson and Accuses British Press.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—A statement to the press in reply to recent criticisms of his conduct was made today by T. St. John Gaffney, American Consul General at Munich, who has been requested by the State Department at Washington to resign.

"The contention that I, with or without the assistance of my position, smuggled German or Austrian letters or documents is simply laughable," he declared in his statement. "Equally untrue is the claim that I have criticized the policies of President Wilson."

Respecting statements published in the United States that he had entertained Sir Roger Casement, who has been in Germany for several months devoting himself to the cause of Irish freedom, Mr. Gaffney said: "The story of the celebration I am supposed to have held in honor of Sir Roger Casement is a malicious perversion of facts. A few weeks ago George B. McClellan, ex-Mayor of New York, was in Munich. A dinner was given in his honor, which was attended by several ambassadors and dignitaries. Sir Roger was then in Munich and was invited to the express wish of Mr. McClellan."

"The efforts of the British press to involve me are due entirely to the fact that I am an Irishman. This fact is enough to convict me of having little enthusiasm for British politics. An additional complaint against me consists in the fact that I, as Consul General at Munich, denied absolutely concerning statements said to have been made by American citizens who had been in Munich. My report showed up the British reports as falsehoods, which they were—deliberate falsehoods and inventions."

"I regret extremely, for the sake of Americans in Munich as well as the United States, that the British press is being fomented systematically."

BARS U. S. GERMAN PAPERS

Canada Opposed to Chicago Journals' Attitude on War.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—An order notifying him that "The Abendpost" and "The Illinois Staats Zeitung," German newspapers of Chicago, have been barred from the use of the Canadian mails was received by Postmaster D. A. Campbell today from the office of the Postmaster General in Washington. Representatives of the newspapers claimed that the action was the result of the Canadian government's opposition to their attitude on the European war.

This is registration week. Register to-morrow.

SUBMARINE WEAK COAST DEFENDER

Invading Fleet Could Defy
It, View of Naval
Officers.

BRITISH SUCCESS TEACHES LITTLE

Battleships Still Nation's Reliance—Undersea Protection Talk Called "Twaddle."

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 2.—Fresh proof that the submarine cannot defend the United States against a foreign fleet, and that dependence for years, at least, will have to be in the older types of ships, was seen by naval experts today in the reports of British successes against German undersea boats.

There were few lessons to be drawn from the British campaign, so far as the experts are concerned, for this view has always been axiomatic with them. The experts point out that there is no danger to the United States in an attack by any number of submarines.

The Navy Department takes the published figures of German losses with a good deal of salt. The best information that has reached the department is so conflicting that no reliance is placed on it—statements from men apparently equally well informed put the number of U-boats destroyed all the way from thirty to seventy-five. But it is recognized that Great Britain has had considerable success against the raiders.

Small Area Can Be Made Safe.

The results of the British efforts are believed to show conclusively that it is now possible, with scout cruisers, a fleet of motorboat guards and aeroplane searchers, to make any small area of the ocean absolutely safe from submarine attack. That, it would be possible for a hostile fleet approaching the American coast to throw around itself such safeguards that it could defy the efforts of any number of United States submarines to turn it back, or even to cause it serious losses.

Only the approach of American ships powerful enough to drive away the scouts would allow a single submarine to come within range of the enemy, and, if such a vessel would have to be able to meet and engage the enemy's fleet, they could consist of the only reliable kind of fighters—battleships. When the battle was on between these great vessels the submarines would for the first time come into use; then they might decide the fate of the day.

"All talk of defending the coast line of the United States with nothing but submarines is the merest twaddle," said a prominent naval officer. "If an enemy battle fleet approached surrounded by destroyers and motor boats no submarine could go near enough to get a first class view of it."

The British devices, however, are not

considered by experts as having great importance from the point of view of American naval strategy. The problem of destroying submarines in British waters is simplified by the fact that such craft are obliged to pass along narrow channels to reach their field of operation, which is itself restricted to the established lanes of commerce.

Value Less to America.

In any war in which the United States might be engaged, however, the value of such means of destruction would be much less. The American coasts present vast expanses of open water, and submarines, either of the enemy or of the American fleet, could operate freely and without great danger of destruction by the British methods.

It is assumed by naval strategists that in any war against this country the value of submarines to the enemy would be slight, because of the great distance they would have to travel from their base. They might be used by an enemy for commerce raiding, but by an enemy for counter-raiding, but by an enemy for doubtful military advantage, since the United States can supply all needs from within its own borders.

An enemy would have small chance of using the British submarine-destruoying devices against the American fleet, since no fleet is large enough, even if the United States had the fleet destroyed, to put the American fleet in a position to state that exaggerated statements are made in the reports from French Headquarters and to confirm the facts that the Germans were outnumbered several times by the French, that the French suffered terrific and unheard of losses, in spite of several days of artillery preparation; that the French attacks failed altogether, as none of them attained the expected result, and that the encircling movement undertaken by General Joffre is without tangible result.

Warships Nation's Reliance

Still, Says F. D. Roosevelt

Boston, Oct. 2.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was here today to inspect the navy yard, commented on reports from Europe concerning Great Britain's anti-submarine campaign.

"Reports on the submarine situation are, of course, extremely confidential," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and I must decline to discuss either the nature of the reports or their origin in any way. However, it would be as foolish to argue that we must have no submarines as it would be to place our faith in submarines alone."

"The submarine still is a valuable weapon, and what it may become with increased speed in the future cannot be predicted. But, this cannot be too strongly emphasized, at present the service warship appears to have the best of it, and the main reliance of the navy is still in its seagoing ships. This is really all I feel at liberty to say on the subject."

U. S. FACTORIES SHOE ITALY'S FIGHTING MEN

800,000 Pairs, Worth \$2,500,000, Bought in August.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 2.—Italy imported from the United States during August more than 800,000 pairs of army shoes, valued at \$2,500,000. This shipment in a single month was six times greater than the whole export trade in boots and shoes of every kind to Italy for the entire fiscal year 1914.

Experts of leather and manufacturers of leather from the United States to the whole world increased approximately 110 per cent during the war.

Frenchman Thrice Hero of German Prison Camp

"Auguste" Three Times Wrecked Plant Where Asphyxiating Gas Shells Were Made and Twice Escaped to His Own Lines.

(Special Correspondence to The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 14.—It was in Nantes that I met this little man I am going to tell you about, and I think I will tell you the whole incident, just as it happened to me, so that you can see in what a queer, unexpected way one may run against a hero. I found him on the railroad quai in a French provisional town in the shape of an undersized tailor, slightly bald and forty-two years old.

Nantes is one of the twelve cities of France that have statues in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris. One passes through there on the way to and from the coast towns of Southern Brittany and, having come from St. Nazaire, I was waiting in the Gare d'Orleans in Nantes for the train to Paris and meanwhile trying to find my porter to see if he had all my luggage gathered in one place.

I found him at the far end of the quai, with my bags at his feet, talking to a young girl wearing the Breton coiffe and the wide-sleeved Breton costume.

"Auguste has come," the girl was saying as I approached. "He arrived last night from Paris, and came to our house this morning."

My porter touched his cap to me. "Everything is here, monsieur," he said, "and the train will stop directly opposite us on the No. 1 line. This is my sister Madeleine, who has come to tell me about Auguste."

"Auguste is our cousin," explained Madeleine, "and he is coming to the station to see my brother. My brother was his favorite when we were children. Here he is now!" she cried. And I turned and saw a group of three advancing along the quai.

A lame girl was on one side and on the other was a tall man in baggy corduroy trousers, wearing trousers that were too long for him and a brown sack coat and gray cap. He had a heavy brown mustache that hung well over his mouth and turned up toward his eyes in great, sweeping curves. A gray stubble of beard ornamented his cheeks, and when he took his cap off I saw that he was beginning to get bald. He looked not so much like an old man as like one who had recently been through a severe sickness. There were deep lines in his cheeks and his skin hung loose and flabby on his neck and his complexion was of a grayish color.

"The affectionate greetings were ever my porter turned to me and said: 'This is my cousin Auguste, monsieur. He is just home from Germany.' 'Then you are a soldier?' I asked, as I shook hands with him. 'Not yet,' he replied. 'The government has given me fifteen days' leave before I join my regiment.' 'Auguste has done his service,' said Madeleine. They were all very proud of their cousin and stood close around him in a little circle.

"But yes," said Auguste. "I did my three years before I went to Germany, for my two weeks' training. I was just coming home last year when the war broke out, and they made me prisoner."

"Oh," I said. "So you have been in one of the prisoner camps?"

"It is so, monsieur," he replied. "Three days before war was declared they took me and all the other Frenchmen and made us prisoners in a camp."

"Before war was declared?"

"But yes, monsieur, three days before war was declared."

"Where was that?"

"It was in Sedan, monsieur. I would not want to say too closely. My wife and children are still there, and it would be bad for them. But it was not far from Dresden."

"Were you wife and children also made prisoners?"

"My wife is German and my children were born in Germany."

"And how long have you lived in Germany?"

"Fifteen years."

"But you have come home every year?"

"And now you have escaped and come back to France."

"To fight for France," he said.

"I marvelled at that small man with the little bald spot, the stubby gray beard, the sickly pallor and the baggy trousers that were too long for him. 'How old are you?' I asked. 'Forty-two years since last month, monsieur,' he replied.

"And what is your business?"

"I am a tailor."

"I could no longer be astonished. 'Were there many prisoners in your camp?' I asked.

"At first there were not very many," he said. "But soon they began to bring in soldiers, French, Russian and English, and there were very many of us. They did not treat us very well except when the American Ambassador came to inspect the camp. We were well treated and well fed then, but after that had gone we lived on bread and water for a week to make up for the expense while he was there."

"Did you have to work?"

"Only the French. The English and Russians did not have to work, but they built a factory for making asphyxiating gas shells and the French prisoners had to work in that factory."

"Did you work in it?"

"I wrecked it three times," he replied. "It made me get away. The first time I damaged the furnace, and it took them four days to repair it. Then I spoiled the acid tanks and they ran for more than four weeks, making gas shells that were worthless. Then they found it out. The third time I wrecked the furnace again and it took three days to repair it. But then they began to suspect me, monsieur. They watched me too closely. I could be of no more use there, and—well, drew a plan of the factory and escaped. It is for that plan that the government has given me fifteen days' leave before I join my regiment."

"Was it hard to get away?"

"My wife did not want me to go. She was afraid they would capture me and shoot me."

"Your wife?"

"Yes," he replied. "When I escaped from the camp, I went to my mother to my wife and children. My wife cried and begged me to go back and give myself up. She said I was sure to be captured and then I would be shot. But her sister came in while I was there. Her sister's husband was a French soldier fighting in the German army. One of his brothers had been wounded and has the Iron Cross. And she said that I was right to go. She said that I was French, and it was right for me to want to fight for France. She told my wife to let me go. So I kissed my wife and children and came back to France."

"It was in June that I escaped, and they caught me just as I got to the Swiss border and started to take me back again. But I escaped once more and this time got home. It took me two months."

"Haven't you done enough?" I asked.

"Do you want to fight now?"

"Oh!" he cried, raising his clenched fists, "give me a gun and a bayonet in my hands!"

U. S. JOURNALISTS SEE BATTLE IN WEST

View Trenches Under Fire as
Guests of German Staff.

Berlin, Oct. 2 (by wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—The German General Staff recently invited several newspaper men from neutral countries to the United States, South America, Holland and Rumania—to inspect the fighting line in the west during time of battle," says the Overseas News Agency. "They first went to Champagne, near Massiges, where they were permitted to question German soldiers returning from the battleground and captured French soldiers, and also to view fields and trenches under French fire."

"They are thus enabled to verify the reports from the German headquarters concerning this greatest and most fearful battle fought on the western front since the beginning of the war. They are in a position to state that exaggerated statements are made in the reports from French Headquarters and to confirm the facts that the Germans were outnumbered several times by the French, that the French suffered terrific and unheard of losses, in spite of several days of artillery preparation; that the French attacks failed altogether, as none of them attained the expected result, and that the encircling movement undertaken by General Joffre is without tangible result."

"The neutral newspaper men left Champagne for the northern part of the line, in continuation of their inspection tour."

PREFERS WAR RIGORS TO FACING CAMERA

Missionary Sails Without Pass-
port—Picture Necessary.

Boston, Oct. 2.—Because Miss Matilda Flint, thirty-five years a foreign missionary, was too nervous to sit for a picture, she may be held up when the Canopic, on which she sailed today, reaches Gibraltar. Miss Flint was halted at the liner's gang plank after she had travelled to Boston from Freetown, on her way to India, and was made to produce the necessary passport.

"I never had a picture taken in all my life," she explained, "and of course they refused to issue a passport without it. I simply am not brave enough to face a camera, for my nerve would go all to pieces under the ordeal."

Miss Flint, who is nearly sixty and of slight physique, was afraid she would not be permitted to sail and told how she had sought a kodak picture of herself from friends. She had searched diligently and in the quest last the liner that would have landed her at Bombay, near Assam, her destination.

She was permitted to sail on the Canopic, but with the knowledge that she might be detained till her identity could be established.



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Dressy Silk Blouses 3.00
Actual value to \$7.50